

HELMHOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
A positive and powerful remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbent into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous deposits and all morbid enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and good for men, women, and children.

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For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:— Indigestion to exertion. Loss of Power. Difficulty of Breathing. Weakness. Waking at Night. Dimness of Vision. Redness of the Face. Swelling of the Feet. Universal Lassitude. These symptoms are allowed to go on, which this Medicine invariably removes soon to the relief of the patient. In one of the patient may expire. Who can say that he is not frequently followed by these "direful diseases."

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EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

A German Peace Treaty Said to be Signed—The Czar Reported as Seeking an Alliance of Russia, France, and Austria—Mail Advices to August 8, Evening—Russia Moving on German Frontier—Emperor Alexander Advised to Seize the Grand Duchy of Posen—Tuesday's Financial News, Etc.

FRANCE.
Report of a German Peace Treaty.

PARIS, August 21.—It is rumored that peace has been made between Prussia, Austria, and Bavaria.

An Alliance Between France, Russia and Austria.

PARIS, August 21.—A. M.—The report is also current that the Czar of Russia has taken formal steps towards the negotiation of a treaty of alliance between Russia, France, and Austria.

The Mission of the Empress of Mexico.

PARIS, August 20.—P. M.—It is denied on authority that the Empress of Mexico, who is here, has threatened that Maximilian will abdicate when the French troops are withdrawn from Mexico. It is also stated by authority that her mission to France is to seek the assistance of the French Government in Mexico, prior to their evacuation of the country, to quell the insurgents.

BELGIUM.
Friendly Assurance from Napoleon.

PARIS, August 21.—P. M.—The statement that France has demanded territorial concessions from Belgium is untrue. The *Moniteur* of today officially gives denial to the report that Napoleon has written to the King of Belgium, and at the same time confirms the report that France will not demand of Belgium the cession of any part of her dominions.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.
LONDON, August 21.—P. M.—The following are the official quotations at the close of business today:—Consols for money, 87½; United States Five-twenty, 70; Erie Railway, 44½; Illinois Central, 74½.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
LIVERPOOL, August 21.—P. M.—Under the news from the United States cotton has declined about a quarter of a penny per pound. The sales to-day foot up 800 bales. Middling uplands closed at 13½d.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.
LIVERPOOL, August 21.—P. M.—The breadstuffs market is easier, though without notable change. Mixed corn, 2s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.
LIVERPOOL, August 21.—P. M.—The provision market is unchanged, except for pork, which is declining.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.
LIVERPOOL, August 21.—P. M.—The tallow market is firmer.

THE CABLE NEWS CONFIRMED.
From the *London Globe*, August 8, Evening.

At 3 o'clock on Monday morning a somewhat startling discovery (reported by cable telegram published August 11) was made by the police on board the American ship *Danube*, which recently left Bristol for New York, but our duties in this direction have now ceased, for the *Danube* has been burned down (The fact was telegraphed through the Atlantic cable and published in our columns on August 10) to the water's edge. The ship was lying off Sully Island, below Penarth, on Saturday, when a fire was observed to be issuing from the hold.

On discovering the conflagration, Captain Penarth ordered the sails to be set, and the vessel to be run ashore. This was done and all hands landed safely, but the vessel was burned to the water's edge. How the fire originated is at present a mystery. The disaffection among the crew seemed to have been the cause, and the ship had gone far as Sully Island, ready to sail for her destination as soon as she caught favorable winds.

Dislike of the King of Prussia's Speech.
PARIS, August 7.—The French Government does not like the King of Prussia's speech, and has shown its dislike by publishing it in small print, as a document of no consequence, in an out-of-the-way corner of the *Moniteur*. The semi-official journals have endeavored to represent the speech as quite insignificant and of no matter of course, and to praise its moderation, because it leaves everything open and makes no claim to universal dominion in Germany. But while saying this they have not failed to quote by his speech his in the few words speaking of his military triumphs as having paved (aplomb) the way for the further "development" of Germany.

It is plain from this, added to other symptoms, that he—rather Bismarck, who directs him—contemplates the complete absorption of Germany in the Prussian crown. Active canvassers are at this moment working the Swabian country, i. e., Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg—to provoke a movement in favor of annexation to Prussia, and I believe they will succeed.

Southern Unity.
The tendency to unity is very strong in Germany, and these Southern provinces, though originally favorable to Austria, are disgusted with her proved impotence and the helplessness of their titular rulers. They would rather be incorporated with a great German nation than form by themselves a weak Confederation which would invite invasion by a strong neighbor. Bismarck laughs at Napoleon, whom he thinks he has completely jockeyed. The abatement in the speech from the Prussian throne of any reference to France is keenly felt here.

The French papers had said that the maintenance of the territorial integrity of Saxony was due to Napoleon's mediation; but the King of Prussia attributes it to the request of the Emperor of Austria.

All this is terrible for Napoleon, and lowers him immensely, not only in the eyes of the constantly augmenting opposition, but in the opinion of his most devoted supporters, who are at a loss to find an excuse for his mishap. I have very little doubt that the Prussian Parliament will not only give the King the bill of indemnity he asks for, but support his policy in future.

INDIVIDUALITY FOR KING ITALY.

A most important indication in this direction is the M. de Bismarck, the former speaker of the Prussian Parliament, who lead the opposition which repeatedly refused the supplies, has withdrawn his candidature. The Prussian deputies did not know what Bismarck's policy was, and refused to vote for a large army, the use of which they did not perceive. But they cannot now glory, as they do, in the brilliant victory of Prussia, and refuse to sanction by a bill of indemnity the means by which it was achieved. There is a rumor that they are prepared to go the whole hog, and proclaim the King an Emperor of Germany. Although such an assumption may possibly allay some of the doubts that they and the King will henceforth pull together, and I see no reason why he should not govern constitutionally.

The Emperor's Visit to Vichy.
While I write I learn that the Emperor has quite unexpectedly returned to Paris from Vichy. There are rumors of bad news from Italy, but I do not believe that Italy can seriously resist the orders of Prussia to make peace. I would rather think that the Emperor Napoleon, whose peaceable attitude has puzzled everybody, must be preparing some extraordinary coup, perhaps the recent news that he has ordered eleven hundred thousand kilograms of saltpetre may be connected with this sudden return.—N. Y. Herald.

IMPORTANT FROM RUSSIA.
No Fear of Bismarck, and Advice to Seize a German Ship.

From the *Journal du Havre* (France), Aug. 8, E. G. News comes from different quarters that Russia is making great concentrations of troops on the frontiers of Germany; and this military manifestation appears designed to exercise a pressure upon Prussia. A Russian journal's make use of language tending to contravert the authenticity of the intelligence in question. In considering the situation which Prussia has just created for herself in Germany, the Muscovite press declares that Russia does not fear the extension of the power of the Hohenzollerns, but that she ought nevertheless to direct her attention to it.

The *Moscow Gazette*, the journal of M. Katkoff, devotes to this question a remarkable article. The following are some of the principal passages:—"Nobody in Russia, for the moment at least, fears Prussia, even with her meddling; but if that power place itself at the head of all Germany, the Russian Government will find it impossible not to come to a reckoning with a State becoming so considerable. The sound policy of statesmen in Russia can never wait for a combination in which Prussia might become a dangerous neighbor."

Therefore Russia ought to take time by the forelock. Here, too, is a great point of the article, the writer of which endorses a moral authority in Russia as great as that of the Government. He says:—"No! the policy of conquest peculiar to Count de Bismarck does not yet terrify us; but the augmentation of the power of a neighboring State, and above all the conditions of European equilibrium which are incessantly varying, impose on us the necessity of demanding compensations proportioned to the situation of Prussia in Europe."

M. Katkoff advises the Russians to profit by the occasion to seize on the Grand Duchy of Posen.

Russo-German Fracas in Warsaw.
From *Galignani's Messenger*, August 7.

The animosity of the Russians towards the Germans is becoming more and more manifested. A letter from Warsaw states that a colonel of Russian origin accidentally ran a few days back against a person walking in the streets of that city. An altercation ensued, and a crowd assembled. General Baron Fredericks, director of police, and who is on the best terms with the Russian court, from his factious relations, played at that moment, and inquired into the cause of the dispute. Considering that the colonel was in the wrong, he reproached him with the words, "I am astonished you should give rise to disorders in the city."

The colonel, irritated at the admonition, particularly as it was given in public, turned towards the crowd and exclaimed, with a gesture of contempt, "You see that German there, he is zealous and brave, and as for me, I am a Russian, and serve the Czar and my country from patriotism. Without that swarm of Germans who have alighted on you and on us, it is certain that we, nations of the Slave race, would have no need to slaughter each other."

He then made a sign of contempt at Baron Fredericks, who remained stupefied at the attack, and without making any reply.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.
Suspension of a Loyal Paper—The Lives of its Proprietors and Employes Threatened—Delegates to the Loyal Southern Convention—The Rebels Determined to Exterminate Union Men.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The following despatch from New Orleans was received this evening:—

NEW ORLEANS, August 21.—The New Orleans *Tribune*, the only loyal newspaper published in the city, has been compelled to suspend publication. Immediately after the massacre a military guard was furnished for the protection of the office and its employees. The guard was removed yesterday, and as the lives of the editors and proprietors have been repeatedly threatened, the proprietors have been reluctantly forced to close up the establishment.

The fact is proving more apparent every day, that the Rebels are determined to exterminate the Union men and crush all loyal sentiment throughout the South. A military force of 500 men is permanently located and kept in constant readiness in the heart of the city. Four hundred are quartered in the Commercial Hotel, and one hundred in the Lafayette Square, opposite the City Hall. General Sheridan has been applied to by the Union men for protection from known assassins, who constantly go about in the streets. A delegation has been organized to attend the Loyal Convention at Philadelphia. The members are determined to have their names published, fearing they would be assassinated before they left the city.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPHY.
The *Courier du Havre* sets forth a striking result of the laying of the transatlantic telegraph. It says:—"New York is situated nearly seventy-six degrees of longitude west of Paris. The earth in its daily rotation travels through three hundred and sixty degrees in twenty-four hours, from which it results that every fifteen degrees to the west of the first meridian placed at Paris is one hour later. When it is noon at Paris it is only 11 o'clock at fifteen degrees to the west of that city. And as New York is seventy-six degrees to the west of Paris, it follows that it is 7 o'clock in the evening at New York when it is midnight at Paris. Suppose, then, that a great edifice in Paris, the Opera, for example, takes fire at a quarter past 12 at night on the 1st of September, the next evening it is immediately telegraphed from Paris to New York, and is dated:—"Paris, a quarter-past 12 at night, 1st September." The news arrives in New York, let us say in two hours, to make ample allowance for interruptions, etc., the despatch, dated Paris, 1st September, arrives in New York at a quarter-past 9 in the evening of the 31st August, so that a New York manager could appear on the stage, and after the three customary bows could thus express himself:—"Ladies and gentlemen—I am sorry to have to inform you that the Opera in Paris has been destroyed by fire three hours after the present time. Our director has just transmitted to his Paris confrere his condolence on the disaster which is going to happen to him."

THIRD EDITION FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

LATER FROM EUROPE BY MAIL.

STEAMER "PERSIA" AT NEW YORK.

THE PIRATE "SUMTER" TRANSFORMED.

End of the Rebellion in China.

THE ABDICATION OF MAXIMILIAN.

Latest Commercial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

New York, August 22.—The steamer *Persia* has arrived, with Liverpool advices of August 11th, via Queenstown August 12th. Her news has mostly been anticipated by the Atlantic cable.

The pirate ship *Sumter* has been turned into a cattle boat.

French papers contain China advices of June 28, stating that the rebels have been dispersed, their camps burned, and their leader killed.

Napoleon has visited the Empress Carlotta, and the abdication of Maximilian is considered as very likely to happen at no very distant day.

The Christians in Candia have risen against the Turkish authorities.

There were large arrivals of 5-20s at London prior to the 11th inst., and considerable sales for Germany and Holland.

Commercial Intelligence.
The official quotations of cotton on Friday evening, 10th, by the Bickers' circular were:—

Orleans, 16½d. Middling, 14½d.
Mobile, 15½d. 15½d.
Upland, 15½d. 15½d.

The exact sales of the week were 51,000 bales, including 20,000 to exporters. Stock in Liverpool 80,000 bales, including 82,310 of American. Four advanced 1½d. 60 per sack. R. & W. wheat 2d. higher. Corn easier.

For Pork, Bacon, active at a decline of 1s. Lard, cheese, and butter steady. Tallow in demand. Sugar, 3½d. lower. Rosin, 4s. 9d. 14s. 6d. for all kinds. Turpentine, 37s. 3d. Petroleum firm. Lard oil slightly advanced. Spermaceti steady.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.
[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 22.

The Extra Bounty.
The Paymaster-General's Department is daily receiving from 500 to 1000 applications for extra bounty under the Equalization act. As the Military Board having in charge the preparation of rules and regulations affecting the disbursement of the \$60,000,000 has not yet reported, these claims will probably remain on file for some months yet. It is stated that Paymaster-General Blair will officially inform all interested in this appropriation as soon as their accounts shall be ready for adjustment.

It will be recollected that, immediately after the passage of the Bounty bill, the Secretary of War appointed a board, with General Canby as president, to decide upon the proper construction of the bill, and to frame rules to govern the various departments in making payments under it, provided the bill was so drawn as to warrant payment. It now appears that the board had prepared its report, setting forth that the law was explicit, and also presenting all rules necessary to the various classes of disbursements under the law. By direction of the President, this report has been suppressed. This suppression occurred in connection with the order to the Second Auditor not to pay any bounties provided for at the late session of Congress. So, for the present, no bounties will be paid, and the time for such payments is indefinite.

Indian Affairs.
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has recently received many highly satisfactory reports from Indian agents on the frontier. They generally represent that the tribes that have effected treaties with the Government are desirous of perpetuating them, and manifest an intense hatred towards those who have violated their pledges by attacking immigrants and settlers.

Republican Mass Meeting in Reading.
READING, August 22.—A very large and enthusiastic Mass Convention of the Republicans of Berks, and the eastern counties of Pennsylvania, is being held in this city to-day. Large delegations are present from Lebanon, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Northumberland, Montgomery, Chester, Lancaster, and other counties, as well as from a number of the townships of Berks.

Other delegations are constantly arriving, preceded by their respective bands, and a monster procession is about being organized, with General Geary at its head on horseback.

General Geary arrived at half-past 6 o'clock last evening, and took rooms at the Schuylkill House, where, during a part of the evening and the entire forenoon of to-day, he held a public reception.

A torchlight procession of the Republican Invincibles and Boys in Blue took place last evening. A meeting which was to have been held at its conclusion was omitted on account of the rain.

There will be a tremendous meeting in Penn Square this afternoon. Five stands have been erected for the speakers. The Republicans are jubilant at the success of the Convention, the overwhelming turn-out surpassing their very highest anticipations.

From Boston.
BOSTON, August 22.—It is reported and believed that George Lunt will be appointed Postmaster of Boston.

The Cholera in Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, August 22.—Fifty-three deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

The Gold Market.
NEW YORK, August 22, noon.—Gold, 149½.

FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

An Extensive Robbery at the Alhambra House.

FIRE OPPOSITE THE U. S. HOTEL.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] ATLANTIC CITY, August 22.—A fire occurred last evening at about 8½ o'clock, in the grocery store opposite the United States Hotel, which threatened for awhile to prove to be the commencement of a serious conflagration. The wind was blowing something of a gale at the time, and had the fire got headway the whole block would have been swept by the flames, as there is no provision made here against fire.

Extensive Robbery.
The Alhambra Hotel here was entered between 12-30 and 3 o'clock this morning, the fire-proof safe removed from the building, taken to a woods some five hundred feet distant, blown open, and robbed of some \$1,000 in greenbacks.

Four persons have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the daring theft, and at a hearing this morning before the Mayor were committed for trial. The safe was one of the medium size, of considerable weight, and must have been rolled along the public thoroughfare to the place where it was robbed of its contents.

The party arrested all hail from Philadelphia, and have stopped at some four or five of the hotels in as many days.

A young girl accompanied the party arrested, and she left somewhat mysteriously this morning.

OBITUARY.
Death of the Rev. Dr. Brainerd.

SCHMANTON, Pa., August 23.—The Rev. Dr. Brainerd, Pastor of the old Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, died suddenly at this place last night.

Death of General James Nagle.
POTTSVILLE, August 22.—Brigadier-General James Nagle, of this city, died here this morning at his residence. His funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Skeleton of General Nagle.
General James Nagle was a native of Pottsville, where he spent most of his life. He was a lawyer of promise, and had followed the editorial profession with credit. He served in the Mexican war, and imbibed a taste for martial life. Under the President's call of September 23, 1861, he was chiefly instrumental in raising the 48th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in and around Pottsville, of which regiment he was elected Colonel, and proceeded to join the Army of the Potomac. He was appointed a Brigadier-General September 10, 1862, and resigned on account of ill-health, May 9, 1863. He was a brave and accomplished soldier.

William Morrison, Discoverer of the Sources of the Mississippi.
William Morrison, claimed by the Montreal papers to have been the discoverer of the sources of the Mississippi, died last week at his residence on Morrison's Island, between Serrel and Berthier, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was born in Montreal, Canada East, in 1788. In 1802 he commenced his apprenticeship with the N. Y. Fur Company, at Fort du Lac, and was soon after admitted as a partner. During the years 1803-1815 he explored the entire region of the Northwest, and wintered at many important geographical points. In 1816 he took charge of John J. Astor's business, and remained with him until 1826, when he retired, and came to Canada, and has since lived at Berthier. The Montreal *Gazette*, in claiming for him the honor of being the first white man who discovered the sources of the Mississippi river, says:—"This discovery was made by Mr. Morrison in the eighty-second year of his age. He was born in Montreal, Canada East, in 1788. 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